

element is not holding its own in reproduction as compared with the other elements of the population, and he almost seems to think that the German defeat in the recent war was due to the lessening influence of this element. He contrasts the splendid, healthy, fair-haired maidens immured in the privacy of their homes, too proud to descend to the art of flirtation, and gradually withering into old maidenhood with the conscienceless dark-eyed gay women of other races, adepts in all the arts of coquetry and man-catching, and consequently succeeding in capturing fair-haired husbands and thus polluting the Northern blood.

As Eugenists we must sympathise with much in this plea for positive eugenics. But we doubt the wisdom of advising the young man to be guided in his choice by fair hair and a blonde complexion. If the Nordic race is really characterised by healthy vigour and fine character, then if we train our boys to look for these, they will choose Nordic brides. The point which Dr. Günther seems to overlook is that in our modern European nations the blood of the constituent races is hopelessly mixed, and that the fine character of a Nord may be combined with brown hair and even with brown eyes. But his plea that those who have the Nordic race-consciousness should endeavour to produce at least four children is thoroughly sound. He gives examples, taken from several nations, to prove what a large proportion of leading statesmen and artists are blue-eyed.

A very doubtful element in Dr. Günther's reasoning is the confidence with which he accepts as proven the existence of five European races. All anthropologists agree that three distinct races, viz., the Nordic, the Alpine and the Iberian or Mediterranean, enter into the composition of the European population—but the existence of a Dinaric, tall, round-headed, fair-haired, thick-necked race, and of an East-baltic (Finnish) race—green-eyed, darkskinned and of medium stature, is by no means proven.

The existence of such races could only be proved if in some region a population were to be found which were predominantly true to one of these types. When we reflect for how long a period race migration and race mixture has been going on, types like the Finnish and Dinaric which combine features found in several well known races may be evidence for the commingling of races.

What Dr. Günther sighs for is an increase in the number of enterprising masterful people, willing to brave danger and take risks and venture out into the unknown. With us this kind of person is specially prominent in the Scotch half of our population, and all who have seen anything of what Scotch enterprise has done in other parts of the empire will re-echo Dr. Günther's wishes.

E. W. MACBRIDE.

Carr-Saunders, Professor, A. M. *Eugenics*. Williams & Norgate, Ltd. London, 1926. Pp. 256. Price,

IN this little book of some 250 pages Prof. Carr-Saunders gives an admirably clear account of the elements of Eugenics. In a wise introductory chapter he points out how important it is to distinguish between the science of Eugenics, established on a solid foundation of

verifiable observations and experiment, and the art of its application to the improvement of the human race. The former is, or should be, an impartial study conducted on strictly scientific principles; concerning its results general agreement can be reached. About the practical application of these results, however, there may be much difference of opinion; here social, moral, and even religious difficulties often have to be met, and expediency must be considered.

The author, after an adequate account of the mechanism of inheritance, and of human inheritance in particular, discusses the relative importance of inheritance and environment, a subject about which there is much misunderstanding, not only among the educated public, but even among professed students of eugenics. The more controversial subjects of personal achievement and the distribution of inherited qualities in races, populations, and the various strata of society are then dealt with in some detail. Chapters on racial changes, their causes and consequences lead to the consideration of the possible control of racial change, and schemes proposed for directing the change along approved eugenic lines. These difficult and controversial questions are treated without dogmatism and with remarkable fairness combined with caution. Constantly the author warns us how incomplete is our knowledge, how necessary it is to obtain fuller data before coming to a conclusion. We know no book giving to the general reader so lucid an account of the scope of eugenics, of the complexity of the problems with which it deals, of the importance to our race of their correct solution. We congratulate Prof. Carr-Saunders of his achievement, and heartily recommend his book to all interested in eugenics, confident that they will profit by reading it.

E. S. GOODRICH.

**Hauschild, M. Wolfgang.** *Grundriss der Anthropologie.* Gebr. Borntraeger, Berlin, 1926. Pp. viii. 235.

THE interest of this book for students of eugenics lies in the exceptional care which is taken to correlate the special study of physical anthropology with the general problems of inheritance. A brief retrospect of the history of anthropological science, and a discussion of the scope of the subject, lead to a careful and suggestive statement of the processes by which inherited characters are transmitted and modified, and so to a scientific basis for the description and classification of races, such as are recognized within the human species; and to some wholesome criticism of the procedure of earlier anthropologists, and of the current tendency to treat anthropometrical measurements arbitrarily and without reference to the general make-up of the individual, and of the variety to which he belongs, at different stages of growth. Then follows a very detailed account of the principal somatic characters, and their variability; proportions, coloration, the skin in its relation to what lies beneath it, with special discussion of the complexion, the structure of the human face, the brain and its parts, the bones in general, and especially the brain case and jaw, and teeth. A separate section deals with the factors which determine the shape of the skull, on which so much is rightly felt to depend in anthropological classification. Only then comes the question, what measurements may usefully